

fà... yā		tear, rend
mō fàwě̀·mī yā	Mo fa iwe mi ya.	I tore my book.
	B	
báwó		how?
báwó	Báwo?	How?
	A	
sùn		sleep
lé		is on, over
léˀ		on it, over it
mō sùn léˀ (or: ...léˀ)	Mo sùn lé.	I slept on it.
	B	
ìgbà		time
èwō		which
nígbâ wō	Ní ìgbà wo?	When?
	A	
lánǎ	Ní àna.	Yesterday.
	B	
pẹ̀lẹ̀		be sorry, sympathize
pẹ̀lẹ̀ ǒ	Pẹ̀lẹ̀ o.	Sorry.

B. NOTES

1. A separable pair of verbs: fà... yā.

Notice the internal structure of the sentence.

mō fàwě̀' mī yā 'I tore my book'

The verb fà is listed in the dictionary as 'pulled,' and yā is listed as 'tore.' Between these two verbs, we find the object expression iwě̀' mī, and the English translation makes use of only a single verb, 'tore.'

This is an example of the way in which Yoruba uses combinations of verbs in situations where European languages would use only one.

2. A verb (lé) whose use makes it comparable to English prepositions.

The element lé is a verb, but it is most commonly used after some other verb. For this reason, and because of the meaning of lé, its most frequent translation equivalents in English are prepositions.

C. Exercises.

(The following exercises contain no new material, but consist of recombinations of material already practiced in the exercises of Units 1-9).

1. Low verbs with objects.
a. Objects with initial low tone.

òkò	sé wọn ròkò	sé wọn rā òkò
ìlù	sé wọn rālù	sé wọn rā ìlù
bàtà	sé wọn rā bàtà	sé wọn rā bàtà
filà	sé wọn rā filà	sé wọn rā filà

ṣòkòtò	ṣé wọn rā ṣòkòtò	ṣé wọn rā ṣòkòtò
òb̄ò	ṣé wọn r̄òb̄ò	ṣé wọn rā òb̄ò
ìb̄on	ṣé wọn rāb̄on	ṣé wọn rā ìb̄on

b. Objects with initial mid tone.

ōdó	ṣó tōdó	ṣé ó tā ōdó
īgbá	ṣó tāgbá	ṣé ó tā īgbá
ēyīn	ṣó tēyīn	ṣé ó tā ēyīn
ējā	ṣó tējā	ṣé ó tā ējā
ōb̄è	ṣó tōb̄è	ṣé ó tā ōb̄è
īyò	ṣó tāyò	ṣé ó tā īyò

2. Practice both the question frames and the answer frames, so that you can ask and answer these questions without hesitation. For the time being, we will use the very explicit answer form shown here; later we will learn a shorter form. The tones given in these tables are the basic tones of each word; in producing the sentence, certain of these must be changed in accordance with the rules set out in Units 1-10.

a.

ṣé	ó	tà	èwù
	wọn	gbà	ēyīn
			ōb̄è
			ōkọ
			òpá
			òb̄ò

b̄èṣí	ó	tà	èwù
	wọn	gbà	ēyīn
			etc.

b.

ṣé	ó	gbà	ẹ̀wù
	ò	rà	ẹ̀yìn
			òbẹ̀
			òkò
			òpá
			òbò

bẹ̀nì	ó	gbà	ẹ̀wù
	mò	rà	ẹ̀yìn
			<u>etc.</u>

c.

ṣé	ó	rà	òkò
	ò		òkò
			ẹ̀yìn
			ẹ̀yìn

bẹ̀nì	ó	rà	òkò
	mò		
			<u>etc.</u>

3. ó sùn lé^ṽ tāló sùn lé^ṽ tǎnì ó sùn lé^ṽ
 ó lẹ̀ sọ́jà tāló lẹ̀ sọ́jà tǎnì ó lẹ̀ sọ́jà
 ó tọ̀bẹ̀ tāló tọ̀bẹ̀ tǎnì ó tǎ ọ̀bẹ̀
 ó rǎ kẹ̀kẹ̀ tāló rǎ kẹ̀kẹ̀ tǎnì ó rǎ kẹ̀kẹ̀

D. Supplementary material: Reasons for feeling uncomfortable.

- òtútú 'coldness'
 òòrú 'heat'
 mú 'to catch'
 dá 'to be well'
 ǎrǎ 'body'

āràn	'intestinal worms
nà	'to flog'
fọ	'to shatter, break in pieces'

1. kíló dé tó rōjú 'what is the matter that you are frowning?'

ōtútû	ōtútûlmú mī	'I'm cold / I have a cold'
ōōrū	ōōrūlmú mī	'I'm hot'
ārā	ārā`mī kòdǎ	'I'm not well'
āràn	ārànldì mǐ mú	'I have worms'
nà	bábǎ`mīlnàmǐ	'my father beat me'
ōrí	ōrí nfọ mī	'I have a headache'

2. kíló dé tó rōjú 'what's the matter that he's frowning?'

ōtútû	ōtútûlmú`	'he's cold'
ōōrū	ōōrūlmú`	'he's hot'
ārā	ārā`rẹ kòdǎ	'he's not well'
āràn	ārànlmú`	'he has worms'
bábǎ	bábǎ`rẹlnà`	'his father beat him'
ōrí	ōrí nfọ`	'he has a headache'

3. kíló dé t'ẹ rōjú 'what's the matter that you (pl.) are frowning?'

ōtútû	ōtútûlmú wā	'we are cold'
ōōrū	ōōrūlmú wā	'we are hot'
āràn	ārànlmú wā	'we have worms'

ōrí	ōrí ńfọ́ wā	'we have headaches'
ārā	ārā~wā kò dǎ	'we are not well'
bàbǎ	bàbǎ~wā nà wǎ	'our father beat us'

4. wọ̀n rọ̀jú 'they are frowning'

ōtútú	şé ōtútú mú wọ̀n	'are they cold?'
ōōrū	şé ōōrū mú wọ̀n	'are they hot?'
āràn	şé āràn mú wọ̀n	'do they have worms?'
ōrí	şé ōrí ńfọ́ wọ̀n	'do they have headaches?'
ārā	şé ārā~wọ̀n kò dǎ	'aren't they well?'
bàbǎ	şé bǎbǎ~wọ̀n nà wọ̀n	'did their father beat them?'

5. ↓	ārā~wā kò dǎ	'we are not well'
àwọ̀n	ārā~wọ̀n kò dǎ	'they are not well'
èmī	ārā~mī kò dǎ	'I am not well'
òūn	ārā~rẹ́ kò dǎ	'he is not well'
ōrí	ōrí ńfọ́~	'he has a headache'
èmī	ōrí ńfọ́ mī	'I have a headache'
àwā	ō rí ńfọ́ wā	'we have headaches'
àwọ̀n	ō rí ńfọ́ wọ̀n	'they have headaches'
ōtútú	ōtútú mú wọ̀n	'they are cold'
èmī	ōtútú mú mī	'I'm cold'
òūn	ōtútú mú~	'he's cold'
àwā	ōtútú mú wā	'we're cold'
ārā	ārā~wā kò dǎ	'we are not well'

Vocabulary and Tone Written Quiz to Follow Unit 10

1. Write the corresponding Yoruba word.

yesterday	house
cloth	market
and	to drink
yes	afternoon
good (adjective)	Sunday
palm oil	sixpence
how much?	to bathe
palm nuts	Yoruba
bicycle	to sleep
coffee	new (verb)

2. Mark tones in these sentences.

apoti·kini	what kind of box?
şe ẹ ta ẹwu naa	} did you sell that garment?
ş·ẹ tẹwu naa	
mo fe·rawe	I want to buy a book.
şile kan	1 shilling
ş·o reyin	did you buy eggs?
ọkọ·mí	my spade
ọkọ·re	his spear
ọkọ·re	your spear
şe won gba bata·wa	did they get our shoes?